LITERARY NOTICES.

OLD PORTRAITS AND MODERN SERTCHES. By J. G. We had intended to give a more full notice of this most agreeable and welcome little book ; but the press of other things has made it impossible. Mr. Whittier's reputation, in poetry or prose, is quite beyond the reach or the need of any remarks of ours, and the readers of the Era need not be informed as to the quality and style of these sketches, some of which were first prepared for its columns. We feel a sense of personal obligation for this genial portraiture of a class of men, who are far less known than they should be, for their sake or ours. We will only add, that the "Old Portraits" are those of John Bunyan Thomas Ellwood, James Nayler, Andrew Marvell, and John Roberts, (all sufferers more or less in the Puritan times,) together with Richard Baxter and Samuel Hopkins; the "Modern Sketches," of William Leggett, N. P. Rogers, and Robert Dinsmore—this last a genuine New Hampshire Burns. The only thing that occurs to us for criticism, is the sanction which Mr. Whittier gives (p. 234) to a very loose and exaggerate fancy portrait (as it seems to us) by Legrett, of the contrast between Kentucky and Ohio. Such comparisons are unnecessarily odious, particularly when not strictly accurate, which, we think, is the case with this.

MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. March, 1850. A number of more than usual ability and spirit-The prominent article in it is again from the hand of the editor, and strongly marked with the characteristics of his thought and style-the most full and thorough and "appreciating criticism of Emerson's various writings that has appeared as ye'. The first article is on judicial oaths; one, a brief and entertaining notice of two new Trinities, sentimental and speculative; another on our postage system; and one from Liepsic correspondent, on "Panslavism" The list of new publications, with several brief comments, is unusually full and valuable.

CHRISTIAN EXAMINER. March, 1850. This exhibits the "respectable," as that just noticed, the more free and radical side of the socalled liberal thought in Boston. We spoke two months ago more distinctly of its character. .The names of Professors Agassiz and Felton, and of E. P. Whipple, among the contributors to this number, show that it is bound not to go behindhand for science, scholarship, or literary criticism. Its guiding hand is that of indisputably the ablest and most popular of the Unitarian preachers. As a general Review, we think it is unsurpassed by any. It may be had on application at Farnham's.

We have received the following pamphlets: TRIUMPHS OF YOUNG PHYSIC, OR CHRONO-THERMAL FACTS. By William Turner.

A spirited assault on venesection

THE KING OF RIVERS. By Cora Montgomery. An interesting geographical review of Slavery in America.

At Adam's, Pennsylvania Avenue.

Also, the following serials: DICTIONARY OF MECHANICS, ENGINE WORK, &c. No. 4 Previously noticed. At Farnham's. CHAPMAN'S AMERICAN DRAWING BOOK. No. 3. Pe

spective.
Altogether the most beautiful and elaborate of the guides to that valuable accomplishment-a publication, lacking the copperplates, as elegant as the London Art Journal At Taylor & Maury's.

Also, the following Reviews and Magazines FDINBURGH REVIEW. January, 1850.

Not a particularly interesting number, it seem to us, though the articles on "Shirley" and Lamartine redeem it from any reproach in that regard. Colonization, Mines, Orange Processions, and Sanitary Reform, are "British Subjects; Modern Turkey and Ancient Greece complete the bill of fare.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW. January, 1850. The writer on the Physical History of Man presents pretty fully the arguments for the unity of the race, in opposition to the view taken (among others) by Professor Agassiz, in the article before alluded to. This, and Venice, are the most attractive titles in the present number. There is also a long article on Free Trade, another on aims and artifices. The Democratic or Jackson Clergy Relief, one on Draining, and two on Irish Politics. For the opinions and the ability, the name of the Review is a sufficient guarantee.

BLACKWOOD'S EDINBURGH MAGAZINE. The reputation of this Magazine is sufficiently sustained in the present number. A very elaborate article on the protection of Agriculture we his special friends now became the alarmists. have not had time to study. "The Year of Reaction," and "Howard," will attract the graver class of readers; while there is more than an average number of lighter pieces-some of them excellent tales, as we are told.

The foregoing Reviews and Magazine published by Leonard Scott & Co. New York. For sale at Adam's Bookstore, Washington.

THE KNICKERBOCKER. March, 1850. We cannot do much more than catalogue the pro digious "periodical" influx of modern literature. The Knickerbocker, we have reason to believe, is deservedly a favorite with those who read it; and though somewhat discouraged by a certain laborious burlesque in some of the recent numbers, yet the very tempting aspect of the Literary Notices and Editor's Table, especially, in the present number, induces us to commend it with a good grace to all who desire a stout and pleasantly varied monthly miscellany.

CHRISTIAN PARLOR MAGAZINE. February, 1850. We have reason to think that the promise o the prospectus is faithfully fulfilled, with only the qualification which every prospectus, we suppose, requires. The page is very fair; the embellishments quite indifferent; the articles good in quality, but too short and hurried for very high merit; the subjects fresh, various, and attractive The subscription price is two dollars, besider which is offered to each subscriber a two dollar engraving-a premium dangerous, we fear, to the quality of the Magazine. For the aim and spirit, and, on the whole, for the style of execution, we cordially recommend it.

MODERN LITERATURE AND LITERARY MEN. By G. G.1 fillan. Published by Appleton, New York. For sale at Farnham's.

Mr. Gilfillan's essays, appearing first, we be lieve, in Tait's Edinburgh Magazine, make here a very neat 12mo volume of 376 pages. The turmoil and effort of his style bring out occasionally some excellent points of criticism. Somehow. one cannot help thinking, in reading him, that (like the archer who aimed at the sun) his sight is fixed on Emerson and Carlyle, and he is straining to say as good things about them and others as they have said for themselves. These five-andtwenty names, including Milton, Crabbe, Foster, Macaulay, Byron, Cobbett, and Montgomery, are a sufficient pledge that something worth the paint is to be found here. We intend to read the volume through, and cheerfully advise all who can to go and do likewise.

KONSTOR'S FONETIK TESTAMENT.

This, we are assured on the title-page, is in Komstok's purfect Alfabet." Partly from a pleasant reminiscence of Greek in this alphabet, we have cherished a preference to it over its phonetic competitors. As to the "spelling reform," we profess no faith in it—at least as to the purpose it aims at, though for training in vocal analysis, and, perhaps, (which some claim for it,) as a facility in learning to read English, it has its uses. Its various attempts, we think, will remain as literary curiosities only. Its advocates seem to overlook three things; first, that for ordinary use, people who read must learn the common character at any rate for a century or two, or till all literature of value, dictionaries, &c, have been translated, so that they cumber themselves with two alphabets instead of one; second, the force of association with the actual appearance of familiar words, so that no one who has read Spen-

ser, for example, would be willing to see his stanzas even in our common orthography; and third, the fact that their proposed system is not the written English tongue, (which is fixed by rules, at least, as definite as the spoken,) but a device of modern ingenuity. Thus underrating the difficulty, they prodigiously exaggerate the need and importance of their reform, by assuming an amount of difficulty in the ordinary process of learning to read | denial, that, "the leaders and presses of both and spell, which is completely disproved by the fact that well-trained children of five or six do both fluently. It is our private opinion, also, that at least as many persons have the accomplishment of reading and spelling, as of pronouncing well. Some of the pronunciations given here are gross affronts to our sense of hearing, and we decidedly prefer the ordinary non-committal spelling To those, especially the aged, who prefer a phonetic or analytic type, we commend this handsome, large-print octavo Testament. We prefer it, on the whole, to the ungainly type of Pitman and the "Anglo-Sacsun."

MEMOIRS OF THE LIFE OF WILLIAM WIRT. By John P. Kennedy. Philadelphia: Lea & Blanchard 1850. 12mo At Franck Taylor's.

Critically speaking, we do not like the culogistic style and present tense that prevail in the narrative part of these volumes. We should also judge, from extracts that we have seen, that some portions, particularly of the private correspondence, were rather overdone, by publishing (as in the case of Legare) trivialities that had better be forgotten-that make the volumes dearer to buy and harder to read. But this is a very small matter, compared with the great and substantial interest of such a biography. If it were only for the side-light which it throws on the two great periods of our political history-the time of Burr's conspiracy and the first years of Jackson's rule, it would be of great value. That it has appeared already in a second edition, popularized and stereotyped, is a proof that it needs no further commendations from us.

DEF JEWETT & PRESCOTT, No. 2 Milk street, Boston, ac vertise in our columns their new stock of shawls, slik goods, visites, &c., for spring sales. It is bardly necessary to observe, that Messrs. J. & P. import superior goods in their line, and cater for the wants of wholesale and retail pur-

MR. CALHOUN AND THE NEW YORK UNION

Mr. Calhoun spurns the peace offering of the Cass and Dickinson Democracy in New York.

"The Senator calls my attention to a meeting in New York, at which, he says, sentiments were expressed that were favorable to the South. It is true there were many sentiments expressed there that I approve of but I am not to be deteived by them; that meeting was for depriving us of all our rights in California. I like to attend to things, and not to the names by which they are called. Sir, I should be most happy to think that we should have the vote of the Senators from New York and of other Senators of the North in favor of preserving our rights in California. But there are two modes of treating the subject; one is by speaking and the other by acting-of the two

THE SLAVERY EXCITEMENT IN THE SOUTH AND PARTY LEADERS.

Having laid before our readers the speech of Mr. Calhoun, it may be well to call attention to certain portions of it. We do not intend to reply to his main argument, but simply to comment upon a few statements made by the speaker. Assuming that deep discontent pervades the

mind of the South, he says that it is a great mistake to suppose that it originated with dema-

"On the contrary, all the great political influences of the section (the South) were arrayed against excitement, and exerted to the utmost to keep that people quiet. The great mass of the People of the South was divided, as in other sections, into Whigs and Democrats. The leaders and presses of both parties in the South were very solicitous to prevent excitement and restor-

The history of the country from the election of John Quincy Adams down to this time refutes this statement of Mr. Calhoun. From 1825 to 1850, the Slavery Question has been used by demagogues in the South to subserve party purposes, and much of the "deep discontent" of the Southern people is chargeable on their sinister party, during the term of John Quincy Adams, raised the alarm cry of danger to Southern Institutions, and talked ominously of a dissolution of the Union. When General Jackson came into power, their tune changed; and they began to sing preans to the Union. Mr. Calhoun and We have before us a volume of Duff Green's Political Register, printed in Washington, in 1833. in which, from week to week, the Administration was denounced for promulgating principles fatal in their ultimate consequences to Slaveholding institutions. The proceedings of Northern anti-Slavery societies are published at full length, with the most inflammatory comments, designed to arouse the prejudices of the South. Garbled quotations are made from Northern papers, especially those sustaining the Jackson Administration, and they are tortured into declarations of hostility to Southern rights. The Proclamation of General Jackson in nullification times is denounced as involving principles, which, if carried out, would authorize interference in certain contingencies with Slavery in the States; and the constant aim of the paper is to convince the Slaveholders that the Northern majority harbors the purpose of passing an act of universal emancipation. Every art is practiced to inflame the minds of Slaveholders, to arouse sectional jealousy and discontent among them. Next to the Emancipator itself, then published at New York. we know of no paper that contains so full a record of the proceedings of abolition societies and lecturers in 1833, as the Political Register of Duff Green for that year. And in this policy he

They played a reckless game for power, and the agitation of Slavery was the trump card by which they always sought to win the game. The same policy has been pursued ever since The Slave States have been kept in perpetual turmoil and excitement, by the cry of wolf! wolf! especially when the Democrats of the South have been out of power. During the Administration of Martin Van Buren, Congress was the scene of incessant strife growing out of the attempt of the Calhoun faction to institute extreme tests on the Slavery Question, and force gags upon the free people of the North. Under the Administrations of John Tyler and James K. Polk, although anti-Slavery operations at the North grew more vigorous, although gags were repealed, and petitions on Slavery received in Congress, although the Liberty party swelled its numbers from seven thousand voters to seventy thousand, excitement slept at the South-there were no cries of danger to Southern rights, no menaces of a Dissolution of the Union. But, the moment the power passed away from the hands of Southern Democrats, they joined forces with the Calhoun faction, and forthwith every Slave State was racked with agitation. The Washington Union becomes the central organ of the excitement, but, with a keen eye to party power, amidst its agonies for the imperilled Union, it forgets not to admonish the South that Northern Democrats are comparatively sound on the Slavery Question, that Northern Federalists are the traitors, that to the alliance of Northern Federalists with Southern Whigs are to be ascribed the dangers that now threaten us; and then it strives to arouse the Slaveholders without distinction of party against the Whig Administration of General Taylor. Now, who doubts, were the Administration to change hands to-morrow,

passing under the control of Mr. Buchanan for

example, that the Union would set to work to

prove to the South that it was laboring under un-

necessary excitement, and that the most unwise

was sustained by all the politicians of the South

who favored the claims of John C. Calhoun for

the Presidency, and hated Martin Van Buren.

arise in part from some of the causes indicated by Mr. Calhoun, but we do deny most emphatically, and the political history of the country for the last twenty-five years fully sustains the parties in the South have been very solicitous to prevent excitement and restore quiet: "-so far from this, if the disconfent of the South has really reached such a height as to threaten dan ger to the Union, it is owing to the acts of party demagoguism, and disappointed, embittered am-

RECIPROCITY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

A few days since, the Executive laid before the Senate a correspondence between the British Minister and the American Secretary of State concerning the commercial relations of the two countries. The Minister, in a letter dated January 1st, acknowledges with great pleasure the decree of the President conceding to British vessels, in American ports, the same privileges which are granted to American vessels in British ports. Assuming that the design of our standing regulations is to confer on the vessels of foreign Powers such advantages as may be conferred on American vessels by those Powers, he asks not that British vessels may be admitted to our coasting trade, but to the trade between the east and west coasts of the United States, which resembles in its character the trade carried on between the United Kingdom and the transmarine possessions of the British Crown, into which trade the new act authorizes the admission of the vessels of all countries which may be disposed to establish fair reciprocity.

As American vessels, becoming British proper ty, are now admissible to the advantages of British register, he also asks that British vessels becoming American property, may be admitted t the benefit of an American register. In a note dated January 31, he writes:

"It having been represented to her Majesty Government that there is some idea on the par of the Government of the United States to in crease the duties upon British iron imported int the United States, I have been instructed by he Majesty's Government to express to the Unite States Government the hope of her Majesty' Government that no addition will be made to the duties imposed by the present tariff of the United States, which already weigh heavily on British productions; and I cannot but observe, for my own part, that an augmentation of the darles on British produce or manufactures, made at a mo-ment when the British Government has, by a series of measures, been facilitating the commerce between the two countries, would produce a very disagreeable effect on public opinion in England.

This correspondence, having been laid before the Senate, some discussion arose at the proper disposition of it, which was cut short by a motion to adjourn. The next day, Wednesday, 6th, the subject again came up, and Mr. Cooper of Penusylvania took occasion to denounce the conduct of the British Minister as intermeddling, officious, impertinent, offensive. For such vituperation, he was properly rebuked by the leading Senators, who could not agree with him that the British Minister had violated any of the proprieties of his

The correspondence was at last referred to the Committee on Commerce.

The indignation of Mr. Cooper was entirely uncalled for. The British Government, under the pressure of a healthful public opinion, is now engaged in the work of removing restrictions upon her commerce, and the more liberal her policy, the better for this country. Mr. Bulwer, understanding that it is in contemplation to raise the duties in this country on certain articles of British production, apprises our Government of the liberal commercial policy of Great Britain, and takes the liberty of suggesting that an antago-nistic policy on our part may affect very unfa-Diokinson, Downs, Hunter, King, Mason, Morblic opinion in Britain, and thereby restrain the efforts of the Government to remove sestrictions from her commerce. This is fair and norable. Countries trading together so largely as England and the United States, should under stand the policy of each other's Government, and have a reasonable reference to the public opinion

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTION IN MASSACHUSETTS The Boston Traveller copies from the Atlas the complete returns from the several towns, which show the following result : March 4th, 1850.-Palfrey, 4,318; Robinson,

2.266; Thompson, 4,624. January 21st, 1850.-Palfrey, 3,927; Robinson, 1.902 Thompson, 4,528.

And then adds: This result shows an increase of 851 votes over the number given at the trial in January. This increase is divided among the candidates, as follows: Palfrey 391, Robinson 364, and Thompson 96. Mr. Thompson now leads Mr. Palfrey 306 votes. At the last trial he led him 601 Thompson's loss, in that respect, 305. The majority against Mr. Thompson at the last trial was 1,301. Now it is, including the 70 scattered votes, 2,030-making his net loss 729."

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

The U.S. mail steamer Georgia, Captain Por ter, arrived here at about half-past ten o'clock last evening, bringing the mails from San Fran-cisco to Feb. 1, as well as those which left there

on the 15th of January.

The Georgia brings 250 passengers from Chagres, besides 50 left at Havana for the Falcon, in all 309, with about \$600,000 of gold

Passengers brought, in addition to the above amount, some \$350,000, in dust not on the mani-fest. The steamer California which sailed 15th January, brought some \$500,000, which is on board the above vessels. The reason for the small amounts shipped is, there not having been any intercourse with the mines for several weeks, in consequence of the great height of rivers.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune The recent overflow of the Sacramento river by which the various cities and towns on its bor ders have been wholly or partially submerged has been the topic of most interest since its occur-The rainy season has been unusually sewhich have fallen on the slopes of the Sierra Nevada, has kept the streams brimfull and running over for many weeks. It is the opinion of the course of a few months, and this appears to be sustained by the almanne. It is, to say the least, a "consummation devoutly to be wished," by those unhappy cits who have been compelled for months to navigate the unfathomable depths of mud which pervade our unpaved streets. Did you ever go over the road that leads through the "Maumee Swamp," on the border of Ohio and Michigan, as it was in "the olden time?" If so, form a faint notion of what is the pleasure of pervere, and the vast quantities of rain and snow form a faint notion of what is the pleasure of perambulating the streets of San Francisco during

the rainy season. Our Legislature is proceeding very slowly in the business of organizing the new State Govern-ment; and though gold is abundant in all the rivers and ravines, the State Treasurer is not overburdened with the precious dross. You will

find in the papers I forward an account of proceedings at San Joeé, to which I refer you.

The onward rapid growth of San Francisco in commerce, wealth, and population, continues unchecked; nor do I discover those signs of a "general smash" which some wisearres have predicted in their letters at home. It is true, the prices of rents and many other articles will come down, but there is ample margin for reduction, and then allow of satisfactory profits. All this is but as allow of satisfactory profile. All this is but as a pebble in retarding the sure progress of this city and State to a high eminence and prosperity. New towns are springing up and growing with a rapidity unexampled in the history of new countries—and not paper towns either, but backed by an extent of mining country that must insure their healthy progress and permanent prosperity. I do not mean by this that there are not enough of "speculative cities," for I have seen several that have from one to ten houses or tents each month after their birth. There are others where bundreds of dwellings are erected in fewer weeks.

hundreds of dwellings are erected in fewer weeks.

Of some of these I shall speak hereafter.

The great question is — Will the mines sustain the present and largely increasing business, and the immense immigration flowing into the country from every portion of the world, for any considerable length of time? From my own experience, and reliable information from the many hundreds of intelligent miners with whom I have come in contact during the winter and part of the season, I do not hesitate to reply decidedly in the affirm-

thing it could do, would be to hold a Southern
Convention at Nashville?

We do not say that the deep discontent alleged to pervade the mind of the South does not see in part from some of the causes indicated.

The form some of the causes indicated south does not see in part from some of the causes indicated south for the form some of the cause indicated south for the form some of the cause indicated south for the form some of the cause indicated south for the form some of the cause indicated south for the form some of the cause indicated south for the form some of the cause indicated south for the form some of the cause indicated south for the form some of the cause indicated south for the form some of the cause indicated south for the form some of the cause indicated south for the form equally flattering accounts of general success among the thousands who have preferred to winter in the mountains, among the tributaries of the San Juan. Considering the rains and high water, a better business has been done than most people anticipated—gold being found in places people anticipated—gold being found in places where the "digger" would have scorned to strike

his pick in the dry season. is pick in the dry season.

A letter, just received by the editors of the Newscom the new and flourishing town founded a month two ago near the junction of the Feather and Yuba rivers, gives equally satisfactory statements in regard to the extensive mineral region watered by those streams. I am permitted to make the following extracts in advance of publication here:

"The accounts from the diggings on Feather river, Yuba, and Deer creek, have not been over-

rated. Since my last, I have paid a short visit to the above places, and have found that the success of the miners is beyond anything heretofore pub-lished. Although the weather has prevented them from working much more than half the time, yet they are accumulating quantities of gold almost beyond belief. I have learned another fact during my visit, viz: that there is smple room for thou-sands and tens of thousands of additional operators. Many fears were entertained that much distress would be occasioned from want of provisions at the mines; but I am happy to state that such fears are unfounded. There is not only abundance of all the necessaries, but many of the comforts of life, at fair prices."

So it will be seen that those of the new emigration who are of the hardy, working sort, will have as good a chance as those earlier on the ground. The number of vessels arrived at this port from the 12th of April to the end of January ultimo, is shown by the following statement from the records of the Harbor Master's Office:

American - - -

date January 29, 1850.

Foreign -	(8)	*	*		1	55,809	
Total					284,238		
Number of Passe	nger	arrie	eđ di				
American				Femules. 919		Males. 29.847	
Foreign -				502		8,620	
Total		12		1,421	38,467		
Number of Ships	that	have i	errie	ed durin	g the	ot perio	
American						487	
Foreign -			*		*	318	
Total						505	
The above is	exc	lusive	of	United	Stat	es shir	

and transports, and the mail steamers.

CONGRESS.

THIRTY-FIRST CONGRESS-FIRST SESSION. SENATE.

WEDNEDAY, MARCH 6, 1850. Mr. Turney presented the resolutions of the egistature of the State of Tennessee in favor of he Union, and against all infractions of the Con-

Mr. Chase presented the petition of E. P. Green and fifteen hundred citizens of Cincinnati, in favor of Land Reform, asking that the Public Lands be granted in limited quantities to actual settlers, who are landless. He expressed entire oncurrence with the prayer of the memorial, and on his motion it was referred to the Committee on

Mr. Seward-presented two petitions from citizens of Honesdale county, Pa.; one praying that slavery might be excluded by positive law from the Territories of the United States; the other that the right of jury trial might be secured to alleged fugitives from service or labor. He moved that they be received and referred to

the Committee on the Territories. The yeas and nays were ordered, and the vote on this motion stood-YEAS-Messrs. Baldwin, Bell, Bradbury, Chase,

Cooper, Corwin, Davis of Massachusetts, Dodge of Iowa, Dodge of Wisconsin, Felch, Hale, Jones, Norris, Pearce, Seward, Smith Sturgeon, Walker, and Whitcomb-19. NAYS-Messrs. Atchison, Berrien, Borland, ton, Pratt, Rusk, Soule, Turney, and Yulee-18.

So the petitions were received and referred [Bell and Pearce, Senators from slave States, ted in the affirmative. The only member from free State voting nay, was Mr. Dickinson of New York. While the question of slavery in the Territories is under discussion every day in both Houses of Congress, Mr. Dickinson votes against hearing the sentiments of the People on

the subject. Precious Democrat!] On motion of Mr. Hunter of Virginia, a resoluion was adopted, asking information of the Chief Executive concerning any correspondence on file in relation to the claims of American citizens for ndemnity for slaves deported by British officers the treaty of 1783.

The correspondence of the British Minister with our Government in relation to the reciprocity of trade between the two countries was taken up, nd after debate was referred to the Committee or

[We have explained this correspondence in

nother place. Mr. Walker of Wisconsin, the resolutions of

Mr. Clay being taken up, addressed the Senate for about two hours in an argument to prove that slavery was prohibited in the territories acquired from Mexico, that it was a local, municipal institution, and could not be introduced in the Terri tories except by positive law. He was frequently The subject was then laid over till twelve o'clock next day.

The Senate was crowded at an early hour. The ladies had taken possession of the Chamber, and the Senators were obliged to accommodate themelves as they best could. On motion of Mr

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1850.

Foote, by unanimous consent, the fair occupants were permitted to retain their places.

Mr. Walker, who had the floor, arose, and very gracefully yielded it to Mr. Webster, to hear whom this vast audience had assembled. His

speech is published in full in the Era. After he had closed his remarks, Mr. Calhoun arose to correct some errors into which the Senator from Massachusetts had fallen. The acquisition of Florida was the result of an Indian war that of Louisiana, of the policy of securing free egress for the produce of the Western country; and Texas was acquired, not to extend the area of slavery, but for the purpose of giving security to the inhabitants of the South. Of the main positions of Mr. Webster's speech he expressed

high approbation. He said the restorotion of fugitive slaves; but permit me to say, for I desire to be candid on all subjects, that if the Senator, together with many friends on this side of the Chamber, puts his confidence in

shall cooperate.

I heard the gentleman with great pleasure, say that he would not vote for the Wilmot Proviso, that he would not vote for the Wilmot Provisor. for he regarded such an act unnecessary, considering that nature had already excluded slave; y. As far as the new acquisitions are concerned, I am disposed to leave them to be disposed of as the hand of nature shall determine. It is what I always have insisted upon. Leave that portion of the country more natural to a non-slaveholding population to be filled by that description of population; and leave that portion into which slavery would naturally go, to be filled by a slaveholding population—destroying artificial lines, though perhaps they may be better than none. Mr. Jefferson spoke like a prophet of the effect of the Missouri Compromise line. I am willing to leave ferson spoke like a prophet of the effect of the Missouri Compromise line. I am willing to leave it for Nature to settle; and to organize Governments for the Territories, giving all free scope to enter and prepare themselves to participate in their privileges. We want, sir, nothing but justice. When the gentleman says that he is willing to leave it to nature, I understand he is willing to remove all impediments, whether real or imaginary. It is consummate folly to assert that the Mexican law prohibiting slavery in California and New Mexico is in force; and I have always recorded it so?

regarded it so."
Mr. Webster, replying briefly to some remarks of Mr. Calhoun, did not express any dissent from his dogmas concerning the Mexican laws. He did refer to California, for the first time, as follows:

returned.

The Russian army was about being diminished on the Danube.

The English news is unimportant. There is no political intelligence of moment beyond the fact

that I feel under great obligations to that honorable member for introducing the subject, and for the very lucid speech which he made, and which has been so much read throughout the whole country. I am also under great obligations to the honorable member from Tennessee for the light which he has shed upon this subject; and in some respects it will be seen that I differ very little from the leading subjects submitted by either of those honorable gentlemen.

Now, sir, when the direct question of the ad-I propose—but not before every other gentleman who has a wish to address the Senate shall have gratified that desire—to say something upon the boundaries of California, upon the Constitution of California, and upon the expediency, under all memorandum recommends the abolition of pro-hibitory duties, and substitution of such protecircumstances, of admitting her with that Consti-

The Senate adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH S, 1850. Mr. Cass presented the resolutions of the int resolution in regard to the admission of California into the Union.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives the State of Michigan, That, in the adoption of Constitution, the inhabitants of California have complied with all the requisites necessary to enti-tle them to admission into the Union as a State, upon an equal footing with the other States; and that by its adoption we have the best evidence not Amount of Tonnage arrived since April 12, 1849, until a Government republican in form; and that they 1850 are entitled to and should be immediately admit-228,429 ted into the Union; and that the limits and institutions, as defined in their Constitution, should be guarantied to them.

Resolved, That our Senators in Congress be inguns, and a corvette of 30 guns. structed and our Representatives requested to use all proper means to procure the admission of California as mentioned in the foregoing resolu-Provinces of Turkey.

The recent attempt to assassinate Kossuth tion; and that the Governor of this State be requested to forward copies of these resolutions to our Senators and Representatives in Congress.

S. G. Harris,
Speaker of the House of Representative WILLIAM N FENTON, President of the Senas Approved, February 23, 1850. JOHN S. BARRY.

The resolution was laid on the table and order ed to be printed. Mr. Foote moved to take up the resolution for the appointment of a committee of thirteen on the Territorial Question; but, as it gave rise to de-

bate, he waived it for the time. The President's message on California was postponed till Monday, and Mr. Douglas, who was entitled to the floor, kindly yielded his right to four grand military divisions, over which Generals have been placed with extraordinary powers Mr. Seward Mr. Clay's resolutions were then taken up, and

Mr. Walker resumed and concluded his speech.
Mr. Turney then obtained the floor, and moved postponement of the subject till Tuesday. The Senate soon after adjourned over till Mon

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1850. After memorials were presented, Mr. Davis of Massachusetts argued the necessity of action on

the Census bill, and gave notice that he would call it up on Wednesday.

At one o'clock, the Senate resumed the consideration of the President's message in relation to

The subject of the California message was post poned till Wednesday.

Mr. Douglas took the floor for the day special order, Mr. Clay's Compromise resolu-The Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1850.

After the business of the morning hour, the House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and took up the President's Message relating to California Mr. Featherston spoke for an hour, and was followed by Mr Stanly of North Carolina, in a speech for the Union and against agitation. He commented severely on the remarks of his col-league, Mr. Clingman, ridiculed what he had heard about the aggressions of the North upon the South, and denounced Mr. Hilliard of Ala bama, for so far forgetting his clerical character as to desecrate the Scriptures to the purposes of war and bloodshed. He was interrupted by Ma Hilliard, when some warm words passed between them. Mr. Stanly resumed his remarks, and them. Mr. Stanly resumed his remarks, and finished by d claring the purpose of North Carolina to cleave to the Union at all hazards, and

Mr. Stanton of Kentucky obtained the floor the Committee rose, and the House adjourned.

THURSDAY, MARCH 7, 1850. After the reception of reports, &c, the Hous Union resumed the consideration of the California Question. By general consent, Mr. Hilliard and Mr. Stanly were permitted to make explanations. They were exceedingly severe in their reflections on each other. Mr. Hilliard asked Mr. Stanly whether he thought the South would re main in the Union, were the Wilmot Proviso passed. Mr. Stanly replied in the affirmative, and said that, as to North Carolina, Wilmot Proviso or no Wilmot Proviso, she would stand by the Union to the last. Great applause in the galleries and on the floor of the House followed this declaration.

Mr. Stanton then obtained the floor, but after speaking about fifteen minutes gave way for a motion that the Committee rise. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, MARCH 8, 1850. The House was occupied in Committee of the Whole on the private calendar.

MONDAY, MARCH 11, 1850. Mr. King of New York presented the anti-slavery resolutions of the Legislature of New York.
Mr. Evans of Maryland said it was his pur-

ose to debate the motion to print the resolutions. The Speaker. The resolution would then have Mr. P. King then moved a suspension of the rules to admit the consideration of the motion to print.

asked, and ordered; and, being taken, resulted in the negative—yeas 107, mays 63—not two-thirds.

The House resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Boyd in the Chair,) and resumed the consideration of the bill to a lmit California as a State into the Union. Mr. Stanton of Kentucky, who was entitled to the floor, resumed and concluded his remarks.

Mr. Fowler followed in the debate, and, after his speech, the Committee rose. On motion of Mr. Jones, the House adjourned.

TWO WEEKS LATER FROM EUROPE.

HALIFAX TELEGRAPH OFFICE Friday Evening, 9 P. M. The Canada arrived at 81/2 o'clock, and sailed for New York about 12, with a strong northwest During the past fortnight, cotton has declined

14.4. The quotations are: Orleans, 6%; Mobile, 6%; and Uplands, 6% for fair. Sales of the fortnight, 42,000 bales, of which 11,000 were taken on speculation. Corn market dull, and prices nominal. Yellow Flour, Western Canal, 22s, a 22s, 64. Phila delphia and Baltimore, 23s. a 23s. 6d.

American provisions have improved. New Western, 32s. a 34s.; fine new Eastern, 36s. a 37s. Old, wanted. Pork is in demand, at prices, per quality from 34s, to 37s; new, 52s, a 55s. Lard the bill which has been reported here, further to carried the laws of Congress upon this subject, it will prove fallacious. It is impossible to execute any law of Congress until the people of the States any law of Congress until the people of the States and law Freights steady. Money market fluctuating Consols for money 951/4. American securities in

> The emeute in Paris has been put down, but the Socialists are organizing for a grand demonstra-tion on the 24th inst. Military preparations

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that Parliament has been engaged during the fort-MASSACHUSETTS QUARTERLY REVIEW. night in debating the free trade policy of Govern ment, and in some alteration of the Irish law of

ted States, arrived in the Canada. Henry Wi

koff, bearer of dispatches to Washington, is also a

passenger.
Dispatches were received in Paris on Monday

of a satisfactory nature, but nothing definite has

vet been done toward a settlement of the affair

Most people in England look upon it as a demon-

stration on the part of Lord Palmerston against Russia, with the view of checking the Czar's op

erations in Turkey. If so, it has been a failure It is said, but not credited, that the island of St

Prinza has been seized by Admiral Parker. The

feeling in England is against the policy of such

AUSTRIA AND HUNGARY.

tive duties as may be required. This is regarded

as an important measure, and one much calculated

to advance the mercantile interest of the Union.

The Greek Minister had arrived at Vienna, on

Count A. Teleki has been released from cus

prisonment in irons, varying from 15 to 5 years.

A serious collision and taken blace between

two regiments of infantry at Innspruck, in which

O men were wounded.

The fleet is to be increased two frigates of 60

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

eing investigated by the Turkish Government. Austria has not yet resumed relations with the

The latest dates from Constantinople are to the

30th of January, at which time it was appre-hended that the English demonstration on Greece

would divide the efforts of France and her in the

FRANCE.

quell any demonstrations of disaffection-for

hich purpose the country has been divided into

The Assembly has been chiefly engaged in dis-

cussing the Educational bill, on which M. Thiers

and his party had received a severe defeat. M. Thiers has since withdrawn his support from the

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS ON TUESDAY.

By a vote of 24 to 22, the resolution of Mr

Foote for the appointment of a committee of thir-

teen to adjust the Slavery Question was taken up,

but, after some debate, postponed till the follow-

Mr. Turney then addressed the Senate on the

In the House, a resolution was passed, ordering

the printing of 100,000 copies of the Patent Of-

fice Report. The House then, in Committee of

the Whole on the state of the Union took up

the California Question, and Mr Gorman occu-

pied his hour in a partisan speech about the Dem-

ocratic party, in declamation against Free Soil

Mr. Butler of Connecticut followed in a speech

in which he indignantly repelled the charges

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Speech of Mr. Thaddeus Stevens, of Pennsylvania, in the

Speeches of Mr. Bissell of Illinois, and Mr. Campbell of

Juestion, delivered in the Senate of the United States

promise Resolutions, delivered in the Senate of the United

Speech of Mr. Fowler, of Massachusetts, on the Slavery

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and in advocacy of Non-Intervention.

made against the North of aggression.

Turko-Russian affair.

of command.

Government.

ing day at half past twelve.

The refugees have been sent to the Adriati

oute for St. Petersburgh.

a movement.

No. X.-March, 1850. election. On the Free Trade question Ministers were sustained by a majority of only 31.

From Ireland the news is not important. The potato was about to be sown extensively this spring, and the tide of emigration has set in. M. Bois Lecomte, French Minister to the Uni-

No. X.—MARCH, 1800.

EDITED by Theodore Parker. Devoted to the Free Discussion of matters pertaining to Philosophy, Literature, Politics, Religion, and Humanity. Terms, three dollars per year, in advances. New subscribers, remitting six dollars, will be supplied with the work from the beginning to the close of the third volume, until the edition printed is exhausted.

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CONTENTS OF No 305. - Price, twelve and a half 1. Russian Aggression in the East -United Service Mag-

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.

Fatal Present ments — Edinburgh Magazine.

Shepherd's Calendar, Dags — Blackwo et's Magazine.

My First Folly — Knowle's Quarter y Magazine.

Mills, the Mormon, and Colonel Tark — Williamsburg

The Emperor has recovered from his recent indisposition. The Ministry has published in et.

New Mexico and the Indians.—M. Louis Republican.
West Point Academy.—New York Evening Post.
Supreme Court of the United States.—New Yor. extense its project for the formation of the Austro-Germanic Customs and Political Union. The

ounc.
Od and New Tunes: Failm Tinkering.—Presbyterian
Pitesira Islanders, 1849.—Chambers's Journal.
Loadon Gossip.—1b.
Letters from Jama cs., 1 and 2.—W. C. Bryonf. With Postry and Short Articles

WASHINGTON, December 27, 1845 Of all the Periodical Journals devoted to literature and science, which abound in Europe and in this country, this has appeared to me to be the most useful. It contains indeed the exposition only of the current literature of the English language; but this, by its immen e extent and comprehension, includes a portraiture of the human mind in the utmost expansion of the presentage. An Austrian fleet was preparing to set sail for Greece, to oppose Sir Wm Parker. The people of Hungary are beginning to express their feelings of hatred toward the Govern-

J. O. ADAMS tody. The sentence of death passed on 23 Hun-Published weekly, at six dollars a year, by garian officers at and on the 16th of January, has been commuted by Baron Haynau to terms of im-E. LITTELL & CO., Corner of Tremont and Bromfield streets, Boston

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State of New York, Secretary's Office, Department of Common Schools, Albony, April 10, 1849.

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Recommendation of Hon Robert H. Pruyn, Gabriel P. Di-sasway, James B. Button, James W. Beekman and Alonso Johnson, Committee on Colleges, Academies, and Common S hools. NEW YORK LEGISLATURE, April 5, 1849. We have examined the PICTORIAL WORKS* edited and published by Mr. Robert Sears, 128 Nassau street, New York, prepared for DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES, and are of the opinion that they deserve a place in these in-stitutions, designed as they are for the diffusion of Useful Komboline.

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* The works alluded to, as having been examined and recommended for the Libraries, are as follows: A New and Popular Pictorial Description of the United States—Pictorial History of the American Revolution—Scenes and Sketches of Continental Europe—Description of Great Britain and Ireland—Pictorial Fann y Annual—Treasury of Knawledge—Information for the People—The Family Instructor—Pictorial Sunday Book—Bible Riography History—Second Series of the Wonders of the World.

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Jan. 6.—tf